

REMARKS

This amendment is submitted in response to the Office Action dated July 22, 2005. After entry of this amendment, claims 1-19 will be pending in the application. Claims 1, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, and 19 have been amended. Reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested in view of the amendments made and the remarks made below.

1. The Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112

Claims 10 and 18-19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the Applicant regards as the invention.

The Office Action states that it is unclear in claim 10 as to which of the two conjunctions used in the claim is the overriding operator. Claim 10 has been amended to now recite “and means for providing input to the selected application and/or means for presenting output from the selected application on the client computer (5) through the user interface.” It is believed that the language of newly amended claim 10 overcomes the rejection. Support for this amendment can be found on page 6, lines 10-12, of the Specification, wherein an embodiment is described that comprises means for providing input to the selected application and means for presenting output from the selected application on the client computer through the user interface. It is believed that this amendment overcomes the rejection of claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 and the Applicant requests notice to that effect.

The Office Action states that it is unclear in claim 18 as to what functions would constitute a server in a system according to claim 1. Claim 18 has been amended to recite the functions performed by a server on which the claimed computer program is running. Support for the amendment can be found in claim 1 as filed, as well as on page 6, lines 14-15 and page 8, lines 2-3 of the Specification. No new subject matter has been added. It is believed that this amendment overcomes the rejection of claim 18 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 and the Applicant requests notice to that effect.

The Office Action states that it is unclear in claim 19 as to what functions would constitute a client in a system according to claim 1. Claim 19 has been amended to recite explicitly the functions performed by a computer running the computer program according to claim 19. Support for this amendment can be found in claim 1 as filed, as well as on page 11, lines 3-6, page 6, lines 30-31, and

page 8, lines 8-10 of the Specification. No new subject matter has been added. It is believed that this amendment overcomes the rejection of claim 19 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 and the Applicant requests notice to that effect.

2. The Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

Claims 1-2, 3, 5-7, 9-12, and 16-19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,909,545 to Frese, II et al. (hereinafter "Frese"). This rejection is respectfully traversed and reconsideration is requested.

"A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. V. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

Claim 1 has been amended to specify that the system is configured to enable the server to control the display on a screen of the display device of a screen area having contents generated locally on the client computer. Support for this amendment can be found on page 11, lines 3-6 and page 6, lines 30-31 of the Specification. Frese does not disclose a user interface through which locally run applications can be controlled, wherein the system is configured to enable the server to control the display on a screen of the display device of a screen area having contents generated locally on the client computer. Instead, Frese discloses an applet (remote display module 18) running on a client. See col. 19, line col. 10, line 4. The HTML page referred to in the Office Action, described at col. 7, lines 33-35 of the Frese, and is not an application that is run locally. It is only provided for describing "available application programs". See col. 7, lines 33-35. The other modules running on the server do not specify the display properties of an interface to an application running locally on the client. Frese discloses that an AIM (application interception module) converts the I/O streams for the application launched on the RAS (remote application server) into remote control protocol messages, see col. 13, lines 60-63, and that a protocol translation and optimisation module (PTOM) encapsulates known remote control protocol messages in the remote control protocol recognized by the Remote Display Module. See col. 8, lines 46-48. Therefore, the AIM, PTOM and RDM each play a role in controlling applications running on the server, but do not control the display of a user interface through which an application running locally on the client computer can be controlled. For these reasons the limitations of claim 1 are not met by Frese.

Furthermore, the limitations of claim 1 are not obviously suggested by the cited references. None of the cited references disclose the feature of a user interface through which applications running

locally on the client computer can be controlled, wherein the system is configured to enable the server to control the display on a screen of the display device of a screen area having contents generated locally on the client computer.

Frese discloses the use of a Remote Display Module in an application window, see col. 9, line 67-col. 10, line 1, and thus suggests a separation between user interfaces through which remote applications can be controlled and those through which locally run applications can be controlled. The server controls the former, whereas the client controls the latter. It was previously argued in the response filed on May 11, 2005, that neither WO 99/63430 nor "Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) Features and Performance" discloses means for controlling locally run applications through a user interface provided by the server. Furthermore, these publications do not disclose such a user interface controlled by an interface management program running on the server.

The publication relating to Virtual Network Computing and cited in the latest Office Action does not contain an enabling disclosure of a user interface through which applications running locally on a client computer can be controlled, wherein the user interface is provided by and controlled by a server. Instead, the textual matter describes updates to a viewer program and server, without specifying where these are run or what the user can control through the viewer program. The screen view indicates a separate window serving as user interface through which an application can be controlled, but it is not clear whether such applications are running locally or on a server. As such, there is no clear teaching.

For these reasons, none of the cited references disclose or suggest the feature of having a user interface through which applications running locally on a client computer can be controlled, wherein the system is configured to enable the server to control the display on a screen of the display device of a screen area having contents generated locally on the client computer. For these reasons, the subject matter of claim 1 is additionally not obvious in view of the cited references. Claims 2-10 are also in condition for allowance by virtue of their dependence upon an allowable base claim.

Claim 11 has been amended by specifying that, in the method, the server controls the display on a screen of the display device of a screen area having contents generated locally on the client computer. Support for this amendment can be found on page 11, lines 3-6 and page 6, lines 30-31 of the Specification. The limitations of claim 11 are not met by Frese, because Frese does not disclose that the server controls the display on a screen of the display device of a screen area having contents generated locally on the client computer. Instead, Frese discloses that remote control interface messages are transported across a network to an RDM (Remote Display Module) executing in a user system. See col. 13, lines 63-65. The modules that do run on the Remote Application Server (RAS)

disclosed in Frese do not control a user interface through which an application running locally on the client computer can be controlled, as has been explained above with respect to the arguments related to claim 1. For the above reasons Frese does not meet the limitations of claim 11. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that claim 11 is in condition for allowance. Claims 12-17 are also in condition for allowance by virtue of their dependence upon an allowable base claim.

Furthermore, the subject matter of claim 11 is not obvious in light of the cited references, because the cited references do not teach or suggest the feature that the server controls the display on a screen of the display device of a screen area having contents generated locally on the client computer. See the arguments made with respect to claim 1 above.

Claim 18 has been amended as noted above in section 1 of this paper. Frese does not meet the limitations of newly amended claim 18. Frese does not include the feature of a computer program instructing the server to provide the client computer with the user interface through which the applications run locally on the client computer can be controlled. See the arguments related to claim 1 above. Furthermore, the subject matter of claim 18 is not obvious in light of the cited references. See the arguments related to claim 1 above. For these reasons claim 18 is in condition for allowance.

Claim 19 has been amended as noted above in section 1 of this paper. Frese does not meet the limitations of newly amended claim 19. Frese does not disclose a computer program that, when run on the computer, causes the computer to accept a user interface for controlling the locally run applications, provided by the server and to display a screen area having contents generated locally on the client computer according to display properties specified by the server. In Frese, an RCSP server sends a file containing the executable code for a remote display module to a browser in response to an activation request by a user. Thus, there is no computer program that causes the computer to accept a user interface and that is run on the computer. Moreover, the RDM does not cause the computer to accept a user interface for controlling the locally run applications. Instead, the RDM in Frese is only suitable for controlling applications on a remote application server, as has been explained above. Furthermore, the subject matter of claim 19 is not obvious in light of the cited references. See the arguments related to claim 1 above. For these reasons claim 19 is in condition for allowance.

3. The Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claim 4 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frese in view of Virtual Network Computing (hereinafter "VNC"). A *prima facie* case for obviousness does not exist with respect to claim 4.

To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). "All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art." *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 265 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970). If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. 103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Claim 4 is dependent upon newly amended claim 1, which requires that the system is configured to enable the server to control the display on a screen of the display device of a screen area having contents generated locally on the client computer. As noted above in section 2 of this paper, Frese does not disclose each and every limitation of claim 1 from which claim 4 depends. Therefore, claim 4 is allowable since all the claim limitations of are not met by the prior art.

4. Allowable Subject Matter

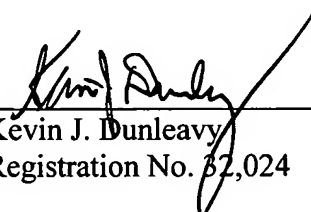
The Applicant acknowledges the Examiner's indication of allowable subject matter. However, the Applicant respectfully submits that amendments made in this paper place all claims in condition for allowance.

5. Conclusion

The Applicant has made an earnest effort to place this application in condition for allowance. If the Examiner feels that a telephone interview would expedite prosecution of this patent application, he is respectfully invited to telephone the undersigned at 215-599-0600.

Respectfully submitted,

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